

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend Page 16, Lines 12-19 as follows:

B, Turning to first and second ends 105a,b, each exemplary end is adapted to fix body 100 within a surgically formed pocket through a physical combination/cooperation of (i) a sloping minor portion 125 of top surface 110 relative to a major portion 130 of top surface 110, and (ii) a ~~grove~~ groove 135. This exemplary physical combination/cooperation at least substantially fixes body 100 within a surgically formed pocket within the scleral pocket thereby ensuring effective treatment of presbyopia.

[Please amend Page 16, Line 20 to Page 17, Line 2, as follows:]

It should be noted that although first and second ends 105a,b have a partially concave portion 125 of top surface 110 and ~~groves~~ grooves 135a,b provide a partially concave bottom surface 120, alternate embodiments may include at least one end 105 that has a partially convex top surface, or bottom surface 120 that may suitably include at least one portion that is at least partially convex.

Please amend Page 17, Line 8 to Page 18, Line 5, as follows:

B2 Thus, the exemplary embodiment of FIGURES 1 and 2 illustrates advantageous features wherein top surface 110 starts with a concave surface 125 at first end 105a for approximately 750 microns and then moves smoothly to a smooth convex-like curve for four millimeters, and then to another concave surface 125 at second end 105b for approximately another 750 microns – for a total top surface length of 5.5 millimeters. The radius of curvature of the major convex surface is approximately 9 millimeters, the interconnecting curve has a radius of approximately 153 microns and the concave surface has a radius of approximately 500 microns. The concave surface forms a rounded portion having a radius of curvature of approximately 125 microns that connects to bottom surface 120. Bottom surface 120 has a straight part which extends for approximately 500 microns to a concavity that has a radius of curvature of approximately 500 microns and a height of approximately 150 microns. The concavity forms a grove groove illustratively extending through the whole bottom surface 120 of body 100. A major portion of bottom surface 120 extends approximately 3.5 millimeters between the first grove groove and a second grove groove (the second grove groove being substantially identical to the first groove).

Please amend Page 18, Line 18 to Page 19, Line 10, as follows:

B3 Other important features of the exemplary stabilizing means 105a,b, and 120 (in cooperation with top surface 110), of the illustrated embodiment, is that the width of body 100 is preferably larger than its maximum height – in previous prosthesis embodiments, width was not larger than the maximum height, and enabled turning over, etc. Further, bottom surface 120 is relatively flat except for ~~groves~~ grooves 135 or any other suitable means for fixing prosthesis body 100 within the scleral pocket (e.g., hooks, fasteners, clips, etc.). Exemplary ~~groves~~ grooves 135 therefore act to prevent prosthesis body 100 from sliding – ~~groves~~ grooves 135 may suitably be positioned in line with the incision to form the scleral pocket causing the incision to “curve up” as a result of the pressure into the ~~grove~~ groove, thereby preventing the prosthesis from sliding in either direction. Thirdly, first or second end 105a,b ~~include~~ includes a concavity to facilitate ease of entrance into the scleral pocket.
